



RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAILEY  
ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the  
Year Ended 31st December, 1969

Public Health Department,  
The Grange,  
Southover,  
LEWES,  
Sussex.



CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE  
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Chairman: Surgeon Rear-Admiral  
R. W. Mussen C.B., C.B.E.

Mr. G. A. Averill	Mrs. M. B. Page
Major H. L. Edwards	Mr. C. J. Parker
Mr. R. S. Elphick	Mr. A. N. C. Price
Mr. H. W. Greatrex M.M.	Mr. A. R. Peters
Mr. M. L. Hinde	Mrs. E. M. Quibell
Mr. R. H. Lohoar	Miss M. Stewartson
Mr. P. J. MacLaughlin	Mrs. S. F. Whitley

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
The Grange,  
Southover,  
Lewes.

Telephone No. Lewes 4282

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Chief Public Health Inspector:-

G. Kent, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

C. W. Mann, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:-

G. A. Price, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
D. J. Hamer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
A. A. Welch, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspector:-

R. A. Smart, R.S.H. Certificate of Meat Inspection

Rodent Operator:-

R. Hatherley

Office Staff:-

Miss Lade  
Miss Bonwick  
Miss Brooker (from July)



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To the Chairman and Members of the Chailey Housing and Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and the sanitary circumstances of Chailey Rural District for 1969.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

For the first time since 1960, measles was not the commonest disease. Only 24 cases of measles occurred compared with 204 last year. It is likely that part of the reduction was due to the measles vaccination scheme started in 1968. There were, however, some 27 cases of Sonne Dysentery but these were almost entirely confined to a minor epidemic in the long-stay hospital for handicapped children. There were also 21 cases of food poisoning notified but only 4 of these were ultimately confirmed. Three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis arising in the area were notified during the year.

The scheme to eradicate Brucellosis from British herds continues to make unspectacular progress and at this rate a considerable number of years will elapse before complete eradication can be achieved. Mention is made in the report of one outbreak of Brucellosis in a herd, the milk from which was sold untreated through milk vending machines. This practise has now been discontinued by the farmer and now only pasteurised milk is sold in the machines.

Last year attention was drawn to the occurrence of anthrax in two animals brought into the knacker's yard. I am glad to report that new regulations introduced during 1969 now make it obligatory for any meat leaving a knacker's yard to be sterilised. This will virtually eliminate any risk of spread of disease by way of infected meat. The Council had previously made strong representation to the Rural District Councils Association to urge for regulations to be introduced to make sterilisation of knacker meat compulsory.

Attention is drawn to the number of deaths from cancer of the lung (17) compared with 15 in 1968. Throughout England and Wales this largely preventable disease is killing more and more people each year. The total for 1968 for England and Wales was 28,837 compared with 12,396 in 1949. The number of deaths from this cause is rising by about 1,000 a year at the present time. The medical profession is convinced, though not entirely, since some doctors still continue to smoke cigarettes, that the cause of these premature deaths is cigarette smoking. Doctors have reduced their smoking considerably more than any other group of people and statistics are showing conclusively that the number of deaths from lung cancer in doctors is now falling. Amongst smokers there is also an increased rate of heart disease, of bronchitis and of cancer of the bladder. A figure of 100,000 deaths per year associated with smoking has been recently mentioned and this illustrates the magnitude of the problem. It is probably the greatest single health problem at the present time.

The year has seen a slowing down in the rate of both Council and private house building. Only 26 Council dwellings were completed in 1969 compared with 103 in the previous year. Similarly the number of private dwellings completed is down from 338 to 275. Some 44 properties were modernised by the use of improvement grants (35 in 1968) during the year.

Once again the gypsies have not caused any concern in the district and one hopes that the steady provision of permanent sites throughout the country will solve the very difficult problems associated with the welfare of these people. A major problem for the Public Health Department occurred in August when a Jazz Festival was held on Plumpton Racecourse for three days. Considering the very short period available for preparations by the department the Festival passed off without any danger to public health though with a certain amount of nuisance to people living in proximity to the racecourse. As is pointed out in more detail in this report, the lack of effective powers for a local authority to deal with such events heavily favours the promoters at the expense of the authority who have to make the best of the situation.

Having previously drawn attention to the staffing in the Public Health Department, steps were in hand by the end of the year to appoint an additional Public Health Inspector. It is hoped that one of his main tasks will be to exercise more routine supervision of the food premises in the area.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Kent and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I  
STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	64,216
Population (Registrar General's estimate (for mid-year 1969))	30,000
Population (1931 Census)	16,167
Population (1951 Census)	20,715
Population (1961 Census)	23,475
Net increase of population during year	760
Number of inhabited houses 1931	3,154
Number of inhabited houses 1951	6,205
Number of inhabited houses 1961	7,945
Number of inhabited houses 1969	11,421
Rateable Value (1st April, 1969)	£1,554,588
Product of a penny rate 1970-71)	£6,424

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

<u>CHAILEY</u>	<u>R.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</u>
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1. Births & Birth Rates

Live births	402	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	13.4	16.3
* Corrected birth rate	17.8	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7	
Still births	6	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	15	13.0
Total live and still births	408	

	Male	Female	Total
Live births			
Legitimate	190	184	374
Illegitimate	15	13	28
Totals:	205	197	402

	Male	Female	Total
Still births			
Legitimate	-	5	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Totals:	1	5	6

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	480	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	16.0	11.9
* Corrected death rate	9.0	

Infant deaths  
(deaths under 1 year of age)

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	1	3	4	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	

  

	CHAILEY R.D.	ENGLAND & WALES
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10.0	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	11.0	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	25.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	10.0	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.0	10.0
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	22.0	23.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	-	
Number of deaths	-	154
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	0.19

\* In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.33 to the crude birth rate of 13.4, the adjusted rate becomes 17.8 which is above the rate for England and Wales at 16.3. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.56 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 9.6. This is lower than the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales.

POPULATION

The population of the Rural District of Chailey for the last ten years is as follows:-

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Adjusted Birth Rate	Death Rate	Adjusted Death Rate
1960	21,630	270	401	12.5	14.6	18.5	11.5
1961	22,870	327	384	14.3	15.0	16.8	11.9
1962	23,500	331	416	14.1	14.8	17.7	12.2
1963	24,020	338	428	14.1	17.6	17.8	10.7
1964	25,120	375	430	14.9	18.7	17.1	10.3
1965	25,600	389	463	15.2	19.0	18.1	9.8
1966	27,430	347	487	12.7	16.6	17.7	9.0
1967	28,290	398	436	14.1	18.5	15.4	8.3
1968	29,240	399	495	13.6	18.1	16.9	8.6
1969	30,000	402	480	13.4	17.8	16.0	9.0

The population shows an increase of 760 over the figure of 29,240 for 1968. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in the Chailey Rural District during 1969. The last case of maternal mortality in the District occurred in 1949, since when 6,205 births have taken place.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

Four infant deaths occurred during 1969. This gives an infant mortality rate of 10.0. However, in small populations too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000

### BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1969 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This is about the yearly average for the district and represents 402 live births. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.33 the adjusted rate becomes 17.8 which is higher than the rate for England and Wales at 16.0.

### DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1969 was 16.0 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate is 9.0 which is below the figure of 11.9 for England and Wales. The average age at death of Chailey residents was 73.1 years.

Highest age at death was 100 years

Lowest age at death was 1 hour

### MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths
(1)	Disease of the heart and circulatory system	258 53.7
(2)	Cancer (all sites) (Cancer of lung and bronchus accounted for)	85 17.7 17 3.5

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Action was taken on one occasion during the year under the above legislation to remove to hospital a very old woman who was suffering from grave chronic disease and was unable to devote to herself and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. The request for the removal came from the patient's own doctor since she refused to agree to go to hospital.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	4
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	4	4
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	4	
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Mental Disorders	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	31	22
	F	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	14	35
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	19
	F	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	12	46
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	8

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Total	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 Year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	& over
			Sex	All Ages	4 Weeks	1 Year									
Influenza	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	
Pneumonia	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	12	
	F	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	19	
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Intestinal Obstruc- tion & Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Symptoms & ill- defined Conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
All Other Accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Suicide & Self- Inflicted Injuries	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	207	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	10	22	73	96		
	F	273	3	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	30	60	166		

## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### 1. Public Health Facilities of the Local Authority

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Chailey also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes and the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford.

One Chief Public Health Inspector with four Public Health Inspectors and a whole time Meat Inspector carried out duties in the Rural District during the year.

#### 2. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

#### 3. Ambulance

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council and is covered from the Lewes depot. Cases from Ditchling and Wivelsfield are transported by the service stationed at Haywards Heath, and those from South Heiton, Peacehaven, Tarring Neville, Piddingshoe and Telscombe, by the service stationed at Newhaven.

Both infectious and non-infectious cases are conveyed in the same ambulances and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case.

The East Sussex County Council provides facilities for the transport of tuberculosis patients.

#### 4. Nursing in the Home

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Association.

#### 5. Hospitals

The two hospitals in the area are Chailey Heritage (Craft School and Hospital) and Pouchlands Hospital. The former is a 'long-stay' hospital for physically handicapped children who are admitted from all parts of the British Isles and the latter is largely devoted to the care of the chronic sick. Hospitals dealing with acute cases and Specialist Services are available in Lewes, Brighton and Cuckfield. The Management Committees involved are the Brighton and Lewes Group and the Mid-Sussex Group and both are in the area of the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

#### 6. Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available during 1969 for residents of the district.

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Child Health Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd, 4th and 5th Tuesday in every month 2.30 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Family Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Friday mornings 10 a.m. to 12 noon (open clinic or by appointment for children with minor behaviour and habit dis- orders)	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Thursday and Friday all day	East Sussex County Council
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st & 3rd Thursday in the month 10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 1st 2nd & 3rd Wednesday 6 p.m. (as necessary)	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15 a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Chailey & Hamsey Child Health Clinic, Parish Room, CHAILEY.	4th Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Peacehaven Child Health Clinic, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	1st & 3rd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	2nd & 4th Wednesday in every month	East Sussex County Council
Plumpton Child Health Clinic, Village Hall, PLUMPTON.	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Chiropody Clinic for the Elderly, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	Monday a.m. Thursday all day every four weeks. 1st & 3rd Wednesday in every month	East Sussex County Council
Barcombe Child Health Clinic, Parish Hall, BARCOMBE	3rd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ditchling Child Health Clinic, Village Hall, DITCHLING.	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Newick Child Health Clinic, Village Hall, NEWICK.	1st Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ringmer Child Health Clinic, Parish Room, RINGMER.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Wivelsfield Child Health Clinic, Reading Room, WIVELSFIELD.	1st Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

#### 7. Provision for dealing with the needs of the Mentally Disordered

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the East Sussex County Council makes provision for dealing with the needs of the mentally disordered. The provision of care in psychiatric hospitals is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

### SECTION III

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

##### 1. WATER SUPPLY

The Statutory Water Authorities serving the area are the:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company  
Brighton County Borough Council

Water is abstracted for public supply from deep wells at Balsdean, Offham, Norton, Falmer, Ditchling and from the River Ouse through an intake above Barcombe Mills.

The water supplied to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity though some complaints were still being received that water from Barcombe was unpalatable. This was due partly to a high rate of chlorination and the Water Company have experienced difficulty from time to time in the treatment of the river water.

Details of analyses of samples of water taken in the district are as follows:-

##### Mid-Sussex Water Company

(a) From various points in the supply area and from (b) treated water at Poverty Bottom, Offham Pumping Station and Barcombe Pumping Station:

	<u>Poverty Bottom</u>	<u>Offham</u>	<u>Barcombe</u>
Bacteriological and Coliform Samples	10	2	25
Chemical Samples	8	3	28
Fluoridation of water supply	Nil		
Natural Fluoride	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.		

In each case the chemical samples taken were reported as representing a moderately hard water of excellent organic purity and low salinity which was attractive in appearance.

Similarly all the bacteriological samples were satisfactory. The reports stated that the bacteriological condition was excellent and the water as sampled was pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply.

##### Brighton Corporation

The main areas served by Brighton Corporation Water Department are Falmer and Telscombe principally from the sources at Falmer, Balsdean and Southover Pumping Stations.

Details of samples taken from these sources are as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of coliform	No. showing presence of coliform in E. Coli	No. showing absent from 100 ml. or 100 ml. less
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Balsdean P.S.

Raw	52	4	2	48
Chlorinated	303	0	0	303

Falmer

Raw	51	3	3	48
Chlorinated	302	4	1	298

Southover

Raw	0	0	0	0
Chlorinated	565	3	0	562

Chemical samples are taken regularly from each source and found to be satisfactory. Fluoride (f) content is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Details of water supplied to dwellings in the district are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Public Main</u>	<u>Private Supply</u>
Barcombe	500	2
Beddingham	121	24
Chailey	774	-
Ditchling	659	-
East Chiltington	128	1
Falmer	79	-
Glynde	87	29
Hamsey	283	1
Iford	72	65
Kingston	294	-
Newick	695	1
Peacehaven	3,359	-
Piddington	89	-
Plumpton	458	-
Ringmer	1,329	-
Rodmell	143	-
St. Anne Without	23	-
St. John Without	29	-
Southease	20	-
South Hefton	254	-
South Malling Without	38	4
Streat	59	-
Tarring Neville	14	-
Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean	2,261	-
West Firle	149	50
Westmeston	101	-
Wivelsfield	405	1

All houses supplied from public mains are supplied direct to the houses but the private supplies include a small number of private wells.

A broken private water main gave rise to some concern for several weeks during the year. On this occasion the incident involved a private water main in the village of West Firle. The distribution main from the reservoir on the downs became damaged beneath a heap of

manure resulting in the main and all service pipes including domestic storage tanks "downstream" of the damage being grossly polluted. The pollution was also evident for some distance above the damage to the main pipe. This is a relatively old system and not provided with suitable wash out points for flushing the main and it was necessary for these to be installed at strategic points. The water is from a borehole in the chalk and it is not normally necessary for it to be chlorinated. As a result of the pollution, however, it was necessary to install temporary means of chlorination and for this to continue for some weeks before the system was found to be free of pollution.

## 2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Peacehaven - Towards the latter part of the year very good progress was made in providing subsidiary sewers for those properties which were not able to be connected to either the sewers laid under Private Street Works Acts by the East Sussex County Council or the trunk sewers laid by Chailey Rural District Council. These connections followed a Public Meeting held in Peacehaven where it was agreed that subject to a fixed contribution by the owners of the premises concerned the Council would carry out all survey work, prepare schemes, supervise the Contractors and pay the cost of the work over and above the fixed contribution. The proposals were well received and although considerable diligent negotiation has been necessary by the Council's Officers between the various owners and in arranging the multiple contracts, by the end of the year 44 properties had been connected to the sewer out of a total of 134 - the work is still proceeding.

Wivelsfield - Work of laying the new foul sewers and reconstructing the Sewage Disposal Works at Wivelsfield was substantially completed during the year. This is complicated work involving a number of modern techniques.

Westmeston - After lengthy negotiations and a meeting held in Westmeston for those persons concerned a pumping station and rising main to pump the sewage to Ditchling was constructed to serve a number of properties in the vicinity of Westmeston Church which had hitherto been the source of nuisance and complaint. This was a private venture which will in due course be adopted by the Council as a Public Sewer.

Norton - Agreement was reached with Seaford Urban District Council during the year for the severing of Norton in conjunction with Bishopstone. This work should commence during 1970 and will be welcomed by the Mid-Sussex Water Company in view of the proximity of the Poverty Bottom Water Supply to the dwelling houses, most of which have cesspool drainage.

Plumpton - In view of the overloading of Plumpton Sewage Works the Council considered the two alternatives suggested by the Consultants which, put very simply, were the enlargement of the existing Works or dispensing with the existing Works and providing a trunk main to the proposed new Chailey/Barcombe Works with the consequent enlargement of this. The trunk main could then in due course serve other smaller Parishes on route and ultimately be extended to serve Ditchling if this becomes necessary. The Council preferred the provision of the trunk main and the Consultants were instructed accordingly.

Ringmer - Tenders were received at the end of the year for the laying of new sewers in the Broyle Lane Area and this work should start in the first half of 1970.

Work was completed during the year on the deepening of the Bishops Lane and Ballard Ditches both of which now drain the water of large newly developed areas and in piping the Ditch along Mill Path to join the head of the Bulldog Sewer. All of this work has resulted in the very effective drainage of areas which hitherto had been the subject of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall.

Falmer - Work of laying the foul sewers in Falmer was completed during the year and many of the properties have now been connected to the sewers.

### 3. REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council continues to operate a fortnightly refuse collection service more than 50% of which is kerbside collection.

The refuse from the coastal parishes is disposed of on to the Newhaven Tip and from the remaining parishes on to the tip in Lewes Borough.

During the latter part of the year the refuse collection service has been the subject of a survey by the East Sussex County Council Work Study team whose report should be available early in 1970.

At North Chailey the filling of a railway cutting on the South side of the main Chailey/Newick road was successfully completed and permission was granted for similar filling of the cutting on the North side of the road to take place. The work has been regularly supervised by the Council's Officers and very few difficulties have been experienced.

### 4. LITTER CAMPAIGN

(a) The free service offered by the Council for the removal of bulky litter has again been well used and 1,191 collections were made during the year, this figure being almost 27% up on the previous year.

(b) Forty-seven abandoned cars were collected and disposed of during the year.

The proposed system of cleansing of laybys, bus shelters etc. was started in October, 1969 and although only one man and a vehicle are employed for the purpose at present it has resulted in a noticeable improvement throughout the District. It is possible, however, that more frequent visits to sites may be necessary during the summer months and additional work may be necessary along the coast.

### 5. DUSTBINS

The dustbin hire scheme continues to prove a useful service. At the end of the year some 2,732 dustbins were out on hire.

### 6. CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

During the year 4,067 cesspools or septic tanks were emptied amounting to 8,533 full loads. These figures show an increase over 1968 and continue the reverse of the tendency of the last few years. It remains to be seen whether new sewers will keep pace with the development in the district.

### 7. NUISANCES

The majority of nuisances brought to the attention of the Council were dealt with informally and in most instances abatement of the nuisance was secured by these means. Only in one instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

One of the instances of noise nuisance related to noise from a large exhaust fan from a painting process. As a result of negotiations with the management a silencer has been installed and a considerable improvement effected.

The principle nuisances in respect of which informal notices were served were in the following categories:-

Overflowing Cesspools	13
Defects to houses	13
Insanitary premises	7
Blocked ditches	2
Blocked or defective drains	5
Smell nuisance	1
Dumping of manure	1
Noise nuisance	3

#### JAZZ FESTIVAL

For the first time, a Jazz Festival was held in the district on the Plumpton Racecourse. A large number of people attended the Festival over a period of three days during which time "pop music" was played almost non-stop from 2.30 p.m. until midnight or the early hours of the following morning. Many of those attending the festival camped on the site for periods of up to five days.

The Council were given only three weeks notice of the event but despite this, every effort was made both before and during the event to ensure that reasonable standards of hygiene were maintained. It is understood that the organisers again propose holding the event on the same site during August, 1970. Whilst the Council have no power to prevent such events being held - nor indeed have any such desire, it must be appreciated that "invasions" of this nature to sites which are perhaps commercially ideal can give rise to considerable nuisance to the local habitants. It may also present considerable difficulties to the Local Authority since the organisers have little or no statutory obligation to provide the necessary public health and other facilities and the remedial action available to the Authority in the event of the organisers failing to provide the necessary amenities is so weakly punitive as to be virtually ineffectual.

#### 8. HOUSING

A further 44 houses were improved during the year with the aid of grant. With the introduction of the Housing Act, 1969, however, the number of applications for grant increased markedly and a total of 63 applications were received and approved by the end of the year representing an increase of 61% over 1968. If this rate of progress is maintained it is clear that the number of houses in the district without the standard amenities will be virtually eliminated over the course of the next few years. It is of interest to note that some 910 applications have been approved over the year and 826 completed. This means that almost 10% of the total housing stock of the district has been improved with the aid of an improvement grant.

New development carried out in the district during the year was:-

Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean:-

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Private Dwellings	199	180	155
Council Dwellings	83	55	NIL

Remainder of District:-

Private Dwellings	152	158	120
Council Dwellings	39	48	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	473	441	301
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total
Approved to Decr. 1954 - 1960	102	260	125	487
Completed 1954 - 1960	84	243	82	409
Approved 1961 Discretionary	2	17	16	35 ) 49
Standard	-	7	7	14 )
Completed 1961 Discretionary	5	22	29	56 ) 61
Standard	-	-	5	5 )
Approved 1962 Discretionary	25	5	15	45 ) 58
Standard	7	2	4	13 )
Completed 1962 Discretionary	9	6	11	26 ) 35
Standard	2	2	5	9 )
Approved 1963 Discretionary	27	4	7	38 ) 52
Standard	7	1	6	14 )
Completed 1963 Discretionary	21	7	11	39 ) 59
Standard	11	-	9	20 )
Approved 1964 Discretionary	22	13	9	44 ) 49
Standard	-	-	5	5 )
Completed 1964 Discretionary	36	11	9	56 ) 66
Standard	3	1	6	10 )
Approved 1965 Discretionary	16	18	11	45 ) 51
Standard	1	-	5	6 )
Completed 1965 Discretionary	14	13	6	33 ) 36
Standard	1	-	2	3 )
Approved 1966 Discretionary	11	8	9	28 ) 37
Standard	-	1	8	9 )
Completed 1966 Discretionary	17	10	11	38 ) 42
Standard	-	-	4	4 )
Approved 1967 Discretionary	10	17	8	35 ) 37
Standard	-	-	2	2 )
Completed 1967 Discretionary	10	10	15	35 ) 39
Standard	1	-	3	4 )
Approved 1968 Discretionary	9	9	15	33 ) 39
Standard	3	-	3	6 )
Completed 1968 Discretionary	5	14	12	31 ) 35
Standard	2	-	2	4 )
Approved 1969 Discretionary	20	12	28	60 ) 63
Standard	-	-	3	3 )
Completed 1969 Discretionary	5	5	32	42 ) 44
Standard	-	-	2	2 )

## 10. HOUSING ACT 1957

Total number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under Public Health Act and Housing Act.....	626
Number of Notices served under Section 9 of Housing Act 1957.....	Informal..... 10 Statutory..... 0
Number of Notices served under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957.....	11
Number of dwellings demolished.....	15
Number of dwellings reconditioned with Improvement Grants...	46
Applications, Rent Act 1957.....	Notices served..... 0 Notices cancelled... 0

## 11. TRANSPORT

The Council's fleet of vehicles comprises:-

7 Refuse Collection vehicles  
5 Cesspool Emptying vehicles  
2 6 cwt. vans  
2 6 cwt. trucks  
1 G.P. Tipper lorry  
1 Mini Pick Up truck  
2 12/18 cwt. trucks  
1 Land Rover  
1 Ferguson Tractor  
1 30 cwt. van loading trailer  
1 Commer drop-sided truck  
1 Commer Walk-Thru

Considerable new legislation has recently been enacted most of which will come into force during 1970. Much of the legislation relates to administrative procedures, operating of depots, plating of vehicles and the requirements of all the drivers of heavy vehicles of the type operated by the Council to be especially licensed for the purpose.

## 12. MEAT INSPECTION

A total of 61,717 animals were slaughtered and inspected post-mortem in the district during the year this being the highest throughput yet recorded and expressed as 225,625 inspection units being an increase of 15,916 inspection units over the previous year. Slaughtering at the Ringmer Slaughterhouse again exceeded any previous year whilst the throughput at the Wivelsfield Slaughterhouse was the highest since 1966.

Anti-mortem inspection was undertaken wherever possible and in particular with animals admitted for emergency slaughter or as "casualties". Although there appeared to be a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered under this category during the year a number of farmers and producers did undertake to send veterinary certificates with their casualty animals. This procedure is greatly appreciated by the Meat Inspector, who can then acquaint himself with the full anti-mortem history and in particular with details of any drugs and medicines which may have been administered and which may taint the flesh. It is hoped that this procedure will continue although not legally required as far as "live" casualties are concerned.

The vast majority of animals slaughtered produced carcases of good quality and free from disease.

Rejection of cattle and sheep livers for fascioliasis (liver-fluke) was again high and this together with pneumonia in pig lungs and associated pleurisy accounted for the largest proportion of rejection of offals.

Lesions suggestive of bovine tuberculosis were found in three cattle on routine inspection. Specimens and information were submitted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food so that veterinary investigation of the herds could be undertaken.

Mention should be made of an undiagnosed condition found in the muscles of one heifer carcass which appeared to be a generalised invasion of degenerated parasitic material between the muscle fibres. Material was sent to a pathological laboratory for histological examination and although no definite conclusion was reached, it was thought that this was probably the relatively rare condition of eosinophilic myositis of cattle; recorded in the U.S.A. and more recently in Scotland.

The extensions and improvements at the Wivelsfield Slaughterhouse referred to in last years' annual report were completed during the year and these large cold storage premises have brought regular consignments of Irish imported meat which were examined at Wivelsfield under the Imported Food Regulations 1968. The consignments were shipped in sealed containers and were not examined at the port of entry. Notifications of these consignments were not always received prior to the arrival of these containers at the premises and this caused practical difficulties. In no case has it been necessary to take remedial action under the Regulations.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No.killed.....	7,302	573	1,247	14,651	37,944	-
No.inspected.....	7,302	573	1,247	14,651	37,944	-
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses and organs condemned.....	4	4	8	7	108	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	4,278	344	20	1,755	7,390	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.....	58.6%	60.8%	2.2%	11.9%	19.5%	-
T.B. only. Whole carcasses & organs condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	3	-	-	-	58	-

	Cattle Excluding Cows Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
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Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.....	.04%	-	-	-	.15%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	11	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	11	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with <u>Cysticercosis</u> .....	.15%	-	-	-	-	-

Meat Certified as unfit for human consumption

Cattle other than Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Generalised Parasitic Invasion	1
	Multiple Abscesses	1
	Oedema, Congestion,	
	Localised Gangrene	1
	Septicaemia	1
<u>Part Carcases:</u>	Forequarters and parts	2
	Hindlegs and parts	2
	Heads and Tongues	117
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	578
	Hearts	74
	Livers and part Livers	3,818
	Kidneys and Knobs	36

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	65
Hearts	52
Diaphragms	6
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	11

Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acute Septic Metritis	1
	Emaciation (Pathological)	1
	Pyaemia	1
	Septicaemia	1
<u>Part Carcases:</u>	Forequarters	1
	Hindquarters and parts	2
	Heads and Tongues	11

<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	62
	Hearts	5
	Livers and part Livers	303
	Kidneys and Knobs	15

### Cysticercus bovis

Heads	4
Hearts	3

### Calves

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Immaturity	1
	Pyaemia (incl. Joint-ill)	4
	Pyrexia	1
	Septicaemia	2
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Hindlegs	5
	Hindquarters and parts	2
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	13
	Livers	2
	Kidneys	5

### Sheep

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Chronic Arthritis - poor physical condition	1
	Oedema and Emaciation	4
	Pyrexia	1
	Septic Mastitis	1
<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Shoulders and forelegs	1
	Hindlegs	24
	Forequarters and parts	5
	Hindquarters and parts	9
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	83
	Hearts	8
	Tops	1
	Livers and part Livers	1,754
	Kidneys and Knobs	6

### Pigs

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acute swine erysipelas	2
	Malignant neoplasms	1
	Moribund-imperfect bleeding	1
	Oedema and Emaciation	4
	Osteomyelitis	8
	Poor physical condition	2
	Pyaemia - multiple abscesses	52
	Pyrexia	3
	Septic pneumonia and pleurisy	8
	Septic pleurisy and peritonitis	19
	Septic injuries	1
	Septic arthritis	4
	Septicaemia	2
	Uraemia	1

<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Heads	222
	Hindlegs	335
	Forelegs - shoulders	175
	Hindquarters and parts	61
	Forequarters and parts	71
<u>Offal:</u>	Lungs	6,057
	Tops	760
	Plucks	573
	Livers and part Livers	1,575
	Kidneys	93

### 13. CARAVANS

There is one Council owned site providing accommodation for 174 caravans and a number of private licensed sites in the district comprising:-

1	Site at South Heighton	accommodating	200	caravans	- Holiday
1	" " Peacehaven	"	"	70	- Part Holiday Part Residential
4	" " Barcombe	"	"	1	- Residential
3	" " Chailey	"	"	1	- Residential
1	" " Chailey	"	"	3	- Residential
2	" " Ditchling	"	"	1	- Residential
1	" " Hamsey	"	"	1	- Residential
2	" " Newick	"	"	1	- Residential
1	" " Peacehaven	"	"	1	- Residential
1	" " Ringmer	"	"	1	- Residential
1	" " Streat	"	"	6	- Holiday

### 14. MILK AND DAIRIES

Routine sampling of untreated milk continued throughout the year and after a lapse of four years Brucella Abortus was isolated in milk from Wilding Farm in South Chailey. This source is particularly important since most of the milk from this farm is retailed throughout the County from vending machines and it was an unexpected occurrence as the herd was one which was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture as being a Brucella-free herd. Investigation revealed a number of infected cows and that a number of abortions had occurred on the farm though this information was not made known to the Council until the infection became apparent through routine milk sampling. The infected animals were culled out but because of the possibility of reinfection the owner was advised that it would be necessary to serve a "pasteurisation order" in respect of the milk immediately any routine test indicated that reinfection might have occurred. After some consideration and consultation the owner decided to discontinue the sale of untreated milk and change over completely to pasteurised milk.

Routine sampling of all other producer/retailer supplies in the district showed their milk to be satisfactory in every respect.

### 15. PETROLEUM ACTS

A number of routine inspections were made of the licensed installations and of disused underground tanks.

One potentially dangerous incident occurred when, at a building site adjoining an existing petrol filling station, the electricity board engineers found petrol seeping into their cable trenches. Investigation showed that the petrol had also seeped into water service trenches and stop cock boxes etc. The trouble was eventually traced to a defective union on the feed pipe from a petrol tank to the pump. It was necessary to put up warning notices in the area and displace the petrol in the soil with water. It took almost a week before no further petrol was apparent in the fluid leaking out into the various service trenches.

## 16. FOOD AND DRUGS

Due to pressure of other work it was only possible to carry out a total of 141 inspections of food premises during the year, and although a number of contraventions were observed, compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was secured by informal notice. No legal proceedings were necessary.

(a) A number of complaints were received of food unfit for human consumption. These included:-

Particles of glass were found in a Packet of Butter.  
Jar of Golden Syrup Jelly contained metal staple.  
Three small Cornish Pasties were found to be mouldy.  
28 lbs. of fish were certified as unfit for human consumption. (received from Fish & Chip Shop in Telscombe Cliffs).

(b) The food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:-

	No.of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No.of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No.of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
General Grocers	39		
Post Office and Stores	22		
Bakers Shops	5		
Butchers	12		
Greengrocers	6		
Sweets & Confectionary	14		
Public Houses	36		
Cafes	17	All premises comply with Regulation 16 and 19 relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks.	
Clubs	3		
Chemists	3		
Dairies	4		
Egg Packing Station	1		
Fish Shops	4		
Hotel and Guest Houses	4		
Off Licence	5		
Racecourse	1		
Miscellaneous	82		

(c) Meat from Knackers Yard

With the two successive cases of anthrax being found at the Knackers Yard in the last two years it is pleasing to note that the new Regulations have now come into operation requiring inter-alia all meat from Knackers Yard to be sterilised before leaving the premises. This should go a long way towards eliminating the risks of diseased meat finding its way into the home, though it is a matter for regret that the Regulations said little or nothing to prevent cross contamination on the premises or vehicles.

(d) Poultry Inspection

Only two premises in the district regularly slaughter poultry, one being a small premises at Ditchling and the other at the Plumpton School of Agriculture. So far as the Ditchling premises is concerned this is an owner operated business and little trouble is experienced with unfit birds. At the School of Agriculture, the persons in charge are highly qualified and as all poultry slaughtered are bred on the same premises again no problem is experienced. Negotiations have been going on, however, to persuade the County Council that the School of Agriculture should as a teaching establishment have model premises and I am pleased to say that the slaughtering premises are now being completely rebuilt and the most modern equipment installed for this very purpose.

17. SUMMARY OF VISITS

House inspections under Housing Regulations..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Other inspections of houses not included above ..	..	..	..	..	..	496
Visits in connection with nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	263
Visits in connection with Meat Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	897
Visits to Dairies and Milk Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Visits re Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	..	1421
Visits to Food Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Houses where drains are tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	574
Samples taken for analysis:- Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Samples taken for analysis:- Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Samples taken for analysis:- Ice Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Samples taken for analysis:- Effluent ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Samples taken for analysis:- Faeces..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Samples taken for analysis:- Food and Drugs..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Visits in connection with Water Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Visits to Sewage Outfall Works and Sewers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1079
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Rooms fumigated, disinfected - fleas, flies and insects..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits to Refuse tips and in connection with Refuse Collection ..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Visits under Petroleum Acts..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Visits in connection with Salvage ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits under Factories' Act..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Miscellaneous Visits ..	..	..	..	..	..	678
Visits in connection with Clean Air Act..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Visits in connection with Animal Boarding Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Caravan Sites etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Poultry Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food)	..	..	..	..	..	6
Noise Abatement..	..	..	..	..	..	10

18. RODENT CONTROL

Visits for purpose of Survey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1090
Visits for purpose of treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385
New infestations found ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
Estimated number of Rats killed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	813
Estimated number of Mice killed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Infestations cleared ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
Infestations in course of treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Infestations of insects etc. treated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126

19. CLEAN AIR ACT

Only two approvals were given under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1957 for the installation of boiler plant rated at more than 55,000 B.T.U.'s/hr. and one approval for chimney height during the year.

20. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table summarises the work carried out by the Department in 1969:-

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total number of Registered Premises at the end of the year
Offices	1	30
Retail Shops	1	69
Wholesale Shops	Nil	3
Catering Establishments	Nil	15
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by work place.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	118
Retail Shops	200
Wholesale Department	18
Catering Establishments	181
Fuel Storage Depots	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517</b>
Total Males	194
Total Females	323

21. FACTORIES ACT

Inspections:-

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities.....	60	12	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (Excluding Out-Worker's Premises)	15	-	-	-
	84	12	2	-

22. NEW AND RENEWED LICENCES ISSUED

To Store Petroleum . . . . .	54
" " Carbide of Calcium . . . .	1
" " Cellulose . . . . .	3
" Slaughter Animals . . . . .	14
" Use Premises as Slaughterhouses	2
" Use Premises as Knacker's Yard	1
For Moveable Dwellings . . . . .	10
Animal Boarding Establishments . .	7

#### SECTION IV

##### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

###### 1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 107 cases of infectious disease were notified in the Chailey Rural District in 1969. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED	NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	24	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-
Whooping Cough	14	-	-
Acute Meningitis	2	2	-
Dysentery	27	-	-
Food Poisoning	21 4 confirmed	1	-
Infective Jaundice	5	-	-
TOTAL	107	3	-

In 1968 the total of notifications received was 243. The fall in number to 107 this year was mainly due to the decrease in measles notifications from 204 to 24. The decrease in the number of measles notifications was a welcome result of the commencement of immunisation against measles throughout the area.

It is pleasing to report that no case of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year. Nearly all of the twenty-seven cases of dysentery occurred in a long-stay hospital for children situated in the district.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex County Council.

## 2. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-							TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962	1965	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1969	26	131	9	-	5	-	-	171
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1969	-	143	141	11	359	44	-	698

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. During 1969 in England and Wales there were no deaths from diphtheria and seventeen cases, a repetition of the 1968 figure. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high standard of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

## 3. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	YEAR OF BIRTH							TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962	1965	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1969	26	126	9	-	2	-	-	163
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION DURING 1969	-	137	113	4	27	6	-	287

**4. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX**

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1969:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	5	-	4	2	190	67	29	297
Number Revaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	12	81	93

**International Certificates of Vaccination**

1,473 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor to be authenticated were dealt with during the year for the area of the Joint Committee.

SECTION V  
TUBERCULOSIS

In 1969 seven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. No deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. Of the cases notified, four pulmonary cases were transfers into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere, and three new cases were notified in the area during the year. No non-pulmonary case was recorded. Details are given in the following table, 'transfers in' being indicated by 't.i.'.

AGE PERIODS	1969 - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1 new	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1 new	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	2 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1969

Pulmonary	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
65	7	55	6	133	
Whereas at 31st December, 1969, the number of cases on the register was:-					
67	7	61	6	141	





